MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....W. H. BRIGHTMAN

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:10 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

7:25 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

9:15 A. M.	2:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

11:28 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:50 M.	2:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood line of screw steamers leave the every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The Steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Celebration To-day.

With pleasant weather, such as we have enjoyed during the past week, the Celebration to-day will be a fine one. The Grand Procession is to form on Main Street, and move at 10 o'clock precisely. The route of march may be found in the Programme.

The exercises in the Court House Square will take place at half-past 11 o'clock.

The Banquet at the Newhall House will be served between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock.

The Regatta on the river comes off at 5 o'clock, and no doubt will be well contested. The Peak Family perform in Albany Hall, morning, afternoon and evening.

Engine Company No. 8 have a pic-nic in Vliet's Grove, Ninth Ward, during the afternoon, and a dance in the evening.

There will be a variety of games and amusements at Capt. DREHER'S "Milwaukee Garden," on the Milwaukee and Watertown Plank Road.

A splendid exhibition of Fire-works will be given, in the evening, at the intersection of Main and Michigan streets, Third Ward.

The Montgomery Guard have a social dance in their new armory, in the evening.

Other entertainments are announced for the day, and evening, so that all disposed to do so, can celebrate the Day in old fashioned style.

ANOTHER FIRE IN OSHKOSH.—Saturday morning another disastrous fire broke out at Oshkosh. From what we can learn this (Saturday evening) the conflagration originated in a flouring mill, on High street, entirely destroying the mill, and eight adjoining dwellings. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A correspondent signing himself "Confusion," writes as follows:

OSHKOSH, July 2nd, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the flouring mill near the foot of Eighth street, and before it could be subdued, six dwelling houses were destroyed. The Parsonage of the Episcopal Church and the dwelling of Mr. BADGER, were the most valuable buildings burnt, with the exception of the mill. It is understood that nearly all the buildings were insured, which, however, will not cover the loss, the total of which is about $12,000.

N. B.—It was *not* the work of an incendiary.

NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUED.—The Madison *Argus & Democrat*, for many years past the leading organ of Wisconsin Democracy, has been sold out and discontinued. It will be missed from the political arena, having always been a very zealous and ably conducted paper.

KANSAS.—The Lawrence *Republican* gives returns from all the Districts in the Territory, but one, showing the political division in the Constitutional Convention to stand Republicans, 33; Democrats, 19.

Well Said.

"A Naturalized Foreigner," writes a pointed and pertinent letter to the Washington *Star* (one of the Administration organs,) in relation to its defence of the absurd doctrine of allegiance sent forth by Mr. Cass, under the sanction of Government. The *Star's* correspondent says:

"While I perceive you have succeeded in making game of Mr. Betts, I do not see that you have answered his arguments. I am probably as much opposed to this gentleman and his party as you can be, but in this case I firmly believe him to be in the right. If protection is only extended to a naturalized citizen while he is on American soil, where is the use, let me ask you, him to become naturalized? The laws would protect him while here, if he had never taken out papers.

When a foreign born person becomes a citizen here, he renounces and disowns the laws and protection of fatherland, and swears allegiance to the laws and government of the United States. In becoming a citizen here, he censes to be a citizen of the old country, and consequently is no longer amenable to its laws, as he is no longer a citizen there.—When I became naturalized, I understood that I was to be admitted to a *perfect equality* with the native born citizen, and I have been very proud of it; but it appears I have been mistaken. The Constitution guarantees "protection abroad" to citizens of the United States, and why does the Administration seek to deprive us of our privilege? Hard as the Know Nothings were on foreigners, I never yet knew an instance where they sought to deny us our rights *after* naturalization: even the platform declares "no interference with the vested right of foreign born citizens."

The Railroad Tragedy—Three More Bodies Found.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax informs us, under date of Friday evening, in a note written in the cars, that two bodies were taken out of the ravine where the accident occurred, Thursday afternoon. They were completely buried in the sand. The first one was discovered by the toe of his boot being noticed. One of these persons is named Campbell; the other is not known.

This morning the body of Miss Regan was found in the St. Joseph river, less than a mile below the fatal creek. She was identified by Mr. Whitney of South Bend, (at whose house her mother died,) by her dress.

Pieces of clothing have been found to-day by the workmen at the wreck, but up to 3 o'clock P. M., no more bodies. The whole number of dead thus far discovered is forty-one.

Before the work of re-building the culvert is commenced, the people of Mishawaka have determined on excavating the ground, to see if more bodies cannot be found. This course was determined upon at a public meeting held in that place on Wednesday evening.—*Chicago Tribune, Saturday.*

St. Louis Democracy and the Cass-Hofer Letter—They Endorse Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.

The Democratic County Convention endorsed Douglas' position, as understood from his letter recently published, and refused to endorse the Cass-Hofer letter.

If all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players, where is the audience and orchestra to come from?

The Cass-Le Clere Letter.--Interesting Correspondence.

From the Westchester (Pa.) Republican.

A number of our adopted citizens recently addressed a letter to the Hon. John Hickman, asking his views on the doctrine set forth in the late letter of Secretary Cass to Mr. Le Clere of Tennessee. We have the pleasure of placing this correspondence before our readers to-day. Mr. Hickman's letter, although brief, is to the point; and it will be seen, he boldly maintains the time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party on this important question. We are not at all surprised at the warm interest taken in this subject by naturalized citizens. Their own rights are seriously menaced by Gen. Cass's position, and it will be some time before the effects of this blunder can be got rid of. The despots of Europe, when they seize on foreign subjects and press them into military service, will flaunt this letter in our face, and deny us redress on our own admission. We give this important correspondence, and commend it to the attention of our readers:

WESTCHESTER, Pa., June 25, 1859.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN—*Dear Sir:*—Believing that the letter of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Le Clerc of Tennessee relative to the rights of naturalized citizens visiting the country of their birth, has a tendency to weaken the confidence of the adopted citizen in the naturalization laws of this country, and to place in jeopardy rights we had supposed accrued to us when we expatriated ourselves from our native land, renounced all allegiance to its sovereignty and swore allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We, the undersigned, naturalized citizens of this place, have thought proper to address you this note, requesting your views upon this, to us, all important subject.

Very respectfully yours,

Michael Dorsey,	Frederick Hamilton,
William Bowen,	Martin Keough,
James O'Neill,	Patrick McCabe,
James Moran,	Fernard Bowen,
James Finton,	Daniel McClusky,
John Dugan,	James Finnegan,
William Kerland,	John Rogers,
Thomas Hennessey,	Patrick Finnegan,
Patrick Doyle,	Edward Shea,
Wm. McConnell,	George Conroy,

WESTCHESTER, Pa., June 25th, 1859.

To Messrs. Patrick McCabe, Bernard Bowen, James Moran, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in possession of your letter of this date, in which you express a desire to have my views on the subject of the recent Cass Le Clere correspondence. Willing, at all times, to express my opinion, as far as I may have formed them, upon all political questions, I accede to your request, but I must content myself, at present, with a concise reply.

Having, from my arrival at manhood up to the present moment, advocated and sustained what I believed to be a strong national policy, conservative of the rights and interests of all our people, and having voted for Mr. Buchanan as a safe representative of that policy, my astonishment and mortification, for the last two years, has not been less than that which you now experience upon finding your confidence betrayed. The times are not only calculated to weaken confidence but to inspire fear. As the present Administration at Washington has long since determined to pervert the principles of the party which placed it in power, and to sacrifice the welfare of the mass at the bidding, and for the benefit, of an aristocratic and centralizing influence, we may expect that hence forward new atrocities will open upon us, and that the oppression of bad government will be unremittingly directed against all who may be supposed to interfere with the consummation of its schemes.

The Irishman and German, especially, have become the pioneers of our rapidly extending civilization, and the germs of new States promising friendship and a commanding position to Freedom; further emigration on this account, is to be discouraged, by announcing to the monarchs of the world that their former subjects will no longer be protected by us, but may be arrested and made the instruments for binding their race in chains. I need not say to you that such ungrateful and inhuman conduct, and so utterly subversive of all our professions through three-quarters of a century, will never receive my sanction. It is the largest concession that can be made to despotism, and, if unrebuked, shows that we have become a nation of hypocrites.

In the United States there is but one kind of citizenship. It is absolute and unqualified, and confers a perfect equality of social, religious, legal and political rights upon the native born and the naturalized, with the single exception of the ineligibility of the latter to the Presidency. I have entertained this opinion, without change, for the last twenty-eight years, and the reasons for my belief are embodied in the following propositions.

1. The Declaration of Independence proclaims the equality of all men; and makes the conduct of the English King, in refusing to pass laws encouraging the migration of foreigners hither, and in obstructing laws for their naturalization, a ground for revolution.

2. The founders of the Republic intend it should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and that can scarcely be regarded an asylum which allows restraints upon the individual who travels, either for business or pleasure, subjecting him to the peril of being forever separated from his family and home. A prison, in this sense, may be considered a refuge from oppression.

3. The Constitution makes no distinction between citizens, with the single exception already noticed.

4. When duties and obligations to Government are equal, rights and protection under it ought to be without discrimination.

5. Under the various Administrations of the General Government all claims upon our adopted citizens by foreign powers, because of former allegiance, have been denied, and all attempts to enforce them sternly resisted or considered cause of war. This was clearly so in the Koszta case and the war of 1812.

6. The Democratic party, which has mainly controlled the political affairs of the country, has antagonized with every movement creating distinctions between men on account of their nativity.

7. All offices below the Chief Magistracy being open to foreigners, and our army and naval forces being in great part, made up of them, would seem to force upon us the maintenance of such doctrines as would make it unwise for Great Britain to arrest and detain a Secretary of State, a Major General or the Captain of a fleet, whose birth place may chance to have been across a lake and a few miles north of the residence of Mr. Cass.

8. Allegiance to a State means fidelity and subjection to that State. No man can be in allegiance to two States at the same time, any more than he can serve two masters. All our naturalization laws assume that old or implied allegiance may be renounced, and new or express allegiance assumed.

9. The fact that strangers to, and enemies of our system of Government contend for doctrines irreconcilable with those we hold, cannot disprove the truth of our positions, inasmuch as the form and principles of our Government differ radically from those of every other with which we are acquainted.—Under such circumstances, we are driven to the necessity of admitting a defect in the ground work of our political structure, or of resisting all encroachment upon it.

You will thus see that I regard any refusal of the U. S. to defend and protect a naturalized citizen, either at home or abroad, as vigorously and fully as an American-born, destructive alike of the theory, principles and practices of our Government, and demanding the marked rebuke of every consistent Democrat.

I am truly yours,
JOHN HICKMAN.

BOATS TO GREEN BAY.—We found during a recent trip Milwaukee that there was a general misunderstanding in regard to whether the river boats in the Green Bay line connect with the cars at Fond du Lac or Oshkosh.—They invariably run to both places. Passengers coming this way may leave the cars at Fond du Lac or Oshkosh, just as they please, and be certain of finding a Green Bay Boat there.

At this season of the year the route is a very fine one, and the two boats which run over it, the Appleton Belle and the Berlin City, are all that travelers could desire—fast, well managed and clean. The Berlin City is run by Capt. Lynch, with the owner, Mr. Doud, as Clerk. Mr. Doud is untiring in his efforts to make his boat a popular one, and those who have made the trip with him know how well he succeeds. So with the Belle and Capt. Nixon. He manages his fine boat admirably, and makes his passengers feel themselves at home; both boats make accurate time, and so far in this season not an hour's detention has occurred.

Milwaukee papers will do us a favor by mentioning the fact that these boats leave Fond du Lac and Oshkosh every morning, arriving at Green Bay the same day.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

THE heart of a young girl is like a nest where the little swallow chirups, shows its head, tries its wings, and watches the favorite moment to fly.

A NAVAL QUESTION.—If a boatswain marries, does his wife become a boatswain's mate?

THE CITY.

National Celebration!

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE!

WILL BE CELEBRATED AT

Milwaukee, on Monday, July 4th, 1859.

Programme for the Celebration.

Federal Salute at sunrise, by the Milwaukee Artillery, Capt. BADE.

General military and civic procession at 10 o'clock.

National Salute at 12 o'clock, by Milwaukee Artillery, Capt. BADE.

Addresses in Court House Square at 11½ o'clock.—The speakers are Hon. JONATHAN E. ARNOLD, Hon. LEVI HUBBELL, and in German AUGUSTUS RAUCH.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. G. MCKINSTRY.

Grand banquet at the Newhall House at 4 o'clock.

Grand Regatta on the Milwaukee River at 5 o'clock P. M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!

In front of the Newhall House, at 9½ P. M.

Performances at Albany Hall, by the Peak Family, at 11½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Marshal of the day—Gen. E. B. WOLCOTT.

Assistant Marshals—J. S. Fillmore, S. S. Merrill, Edward O'Neil, Capt. D. George, and D. Schultz.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John S. Fillmore,	S. S. Daggett,
Caleb Wall,	T. M. Erikson,
O. Preusser,	John Roscheck,
Edward O'Neil,	Philip Best,
Dennis Culligan,	A. H. Johnston.

President—JOHN NASH.

Vice Presidents—E. Townsend, Geo. Abert, John Young, G. W. Perrine, Frank Conrad, Cicero Comstock, Alanson Sweet, Geo. Burnham, Mathias Human.

Chaplain—Rev. J. M. Buchanan.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

Federal Salute—13 guns at sunrise.
National Salute — 33 guns at noon.
Parade at 10 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Fire Department, Engines drawn by horses.
The Turners' Society.
City and County Officers.
Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
Odd Fellows.
Sons of Malta, in Carriages.
Revolutionary Soldiers and Soldiers of 1812.
Seventh Ward High School, in Carriages.
Orator and Reader.
Masons and Druids.
Express Men.
Draymen, Mounted.
Butchers, Mounted.
Major-General Hathaway and Staff.
Brigadier-Gen. Best and Staff.
First Regiment Wisconsin State Militia.

On reaching Chestnut street bridge the procession will halt, and the military take the right.

The Procession to form on Main street, at 10 o'clock precisely.

The line of march will be as follows:

Down East Water street to the Fifth Ward; up West side of river to Chestnut street bridge; and thence through the Seventh Ward to the Court House Square, where the procession will be dismissed, and the oration and other exercises take place at 11½ o'clock.

E. B. WOLCOTT, Marshal of the Day.

The Regatta To-Day.

The following boats will be entered for Prizes at the Regatta which will take place at 5 o'clock this Monday P. M.:

The "Kinnekinick," a splendid clinker built outrigger boat, built by Mr. JAMES, of the city of New York.

The "Wacoma," of the Wenona Club, 6 oars.

The "Milwaukee," of the Milwaukee Club, 6 oars.

The "Unknown," built and owned by Mr. BROOKS, our accomplished boat-builder, 4 oars.

The "Wiota," of the Wenona Club, 4 oars.

The "Menomonee," of the Milwaukee Club 4 oars.

Besides a number of scull boats, two and one pair each, built by Mr. BROOKS, to compete for the third prize.

The following will be the order of prizes:

For six-oared boats, first prize, $15.

For four-oared boats, second prize, $10.

For sculls, two and one pair, $5.

The course will be two miles, starting from Walker's Point Bridge, turning a stake boat near the old harbor, and return to the starting point.

The Judges are to be selected immediately before starting, and the beautiful barges of the Milwaukee and Wenona Clubs, will be in attendance to convey the Judges to their proper positions.

The rules and regulations of the Regatta will be furnished by the Judges to each crew before starting, and be read to them before starting on each race.

By order of the Committee.

RUFUS KING,
JOHN THORSEN,
ROB'T CHANDLER.

IN REPLY to the foreman of the *Wisconsin* office, we would simply state that he is slightly muddled in his apprehension. First, our zealous friend of the maternal institution perpetrated a very interesting falsity—otherwise termed in Anglice, a lie, said falsity consisting in the rhetorical conceit that we asked T. W. BROWN for his speech. Second, our kind friend in undertaking to do dirty work of the legitimate grinder of the maternal institution, befogs himself by venturing into an atmosphere entirely too rarified for his undeveloped lungs.

We accused the Local matron of dogging Mr. T. W. BROWN several days ahead, and by dint of pertinacity binding the orator to a promise that he would furnish a written copy of his address to the aforementioned institution. We haven't the slightest objection to this style of antecedent reporting, but the champion of the press room accuse us of doing the same thing and failing—and herein we are compelled affectionately to remind our friend—the above word "lie" is intended to fit. If the mechanical ally of the the mute locale, so recently emerged from the martial honors of an Eastern trip, wishes to mould any more of his typography into bullets of SEMMILE for our discomfiture, we shan't object. He is not the man we delight to honor; our bait has gone to the rear—and the interposition of any other animal will not lure us into the arena—nothing short of a bull bait will tempt us. The substitution of a skim-milk leader by our "town correspondent" strikes us as being almost as rich as the intrinsic spasm of the thing itself. If our gyrations at present are alarming, they may be attributed to the exercuciating music.

In regard to the severity we used in our last issue, we are willing to modify the assertion that the Locale of the maternal institution was not a good reporter. We take pleasure in saying now that we have learned a *never could* report, makes no pretension to report, and when he desires an article of more than usual "vim," calls upon the genius whose recent pilgrimage shed such a lustre round the crockery of the "Home department."

FOURTH OF JULY BANQUET AT THE NEWHALL HOUSE.—The proprietors of the Newhall House are preparing for a grand public banquet to-day, and in order to accommodate all, extend the time from 3 to 5 o'clock, at the regular price—75 cents. Who will not go rather than get up a dinner at home? Gentlemen should take their ladies along. Mr. CHURCH has furnished the Newhall House with 300 quarts of his fine strawberries.

A HAPPY SCHOOL.—Last Friday, our fellow-citizen, CALEB WALL, in the kindness of his heart, distributed among the children of the Third Ward School, one hundred and sixty tickets of admission to the Concert of the PEAK Family, on Saturday. The little folks were made very happy by Mr. WALL'S thoughtful liberality.

Proceedings of the Milwaukee District Convention at Hartford, last Week.

The Milwaukee District Convention, an ecclesiastical body, composed of 31 churches, 6 of which are Presbyterian and 25 Congregational, met at Hartford, Wis., on Tuesday last, and closed its session. The opening sermon was by the last Moderator, Rev. M. P. KINNEY, of Racine. After the sermon the Convention was organized by the choice of Rev. W. D. LOVE, as Moderator, and Rev. L. CLAPP, Temporary Clerk. After the appointment of the various committees, and the reading of the Treasurer's report, the Convention proceeded to the transaction of its annual business.

Rev. Messrs. L. CLAPP, J. J. MEYER and M. P. KINNEY, were nominated as trustees for Brockway College, the confirmation of said nomination being vested in the trustees. As a means of awakening a deeper religious interest, the Convention recommended the holding of religious conferences, at suitable times and in convenient localities, within its bounds.

Wed. P. M. the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. Sermon by the Rev. E. J. MONTAGUE. Rev. D. M. BALDWELL, General Agent of the American Bible Society for the Northwest, and Rev. C. CLARK, District Secretary for the Northwest, of the American Board for Foreign Missions, distributed the elements. This meeting was made pleasant by the administration of the right of infant baptism, in connection with the sermon of Rev. Mr. MONTAGUE on the meaning of that service.

After the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the reports on the state of religion in the churches, were made, followed by a brief address from Rev. C. CLARK on the subject of Foreign Missions.

A sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by W. D. LOVE, on "Crime and its Causes," a plain, practical, straight-forward presentation of an important subject.

Thursday morning was mainly devoted to the discussion of some important questions connected with the well-being and vigorous growth of the churches of the convention.

Pewaukee was chosen as the place for the next semi-annual meeting of the Convention.

Among the most important doings and sayings of the convention, are the following resolutions, which speak out the sentiments of this body, in no ambiguous terms:

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE.

1. *Resolved*, That, in the case of our brethren now in bonds at the common jail at Cleveland, Ohio, through a United States process instituted against them, as the sons of the discharge of a humane and religious duty to the oppressed, our sympathy and prayers are *with* those now in bonds and imprisonment, as bound with them, and *against* the oppressors, that the arm of oppression may be broken, and that the oppressed and those now imprisoned for conscience sake may go free.

2. *Resolved*, That we mourn over the degradation and guilt of our country, in having brought any of her citizens to the unrighteous bar of a slaveholding law, in order to render loyalty to the laws of heaven.

RESOLUTION ON NEW YORK TRACT SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, The American Tract Society at New York still persists in refusing to publish tracts or books against any of the wide-spread and massive evils which American slavery is known to promote, and thus withholds its professedly important influence on those subjects, and so promote sound morality and true godliness, therefore,

Resolved, (1) That we consider such our professed brethren of that Society, who have fallen into so great weakness and grievous temptations and sins, and will pray for their deliverance, through repentance, and that they may be brought to full confidence in the power of Divine and truth, to publish the most popular and strongly-defended iniquities.

2. That no constitutional provisions of the Society furnish any justification of their course.

3. That we, members of the Society and proprietors, whereby those of us who are life-members or who are life directors, may be permitted, though at a distance, to exercise our privilege in casting votes for those members who have their residence in and around New York city, and who have secured or been given membership in the society, for the purpose of controlling its decisions.

4. *Resolved*, That though still clearing to our rights in the society, on account of past contributions, yet we renew to our churches our recommendation of last year, that all their contributions to that cause be withheld from the society at New York, and be made to the Reform Book and Tract Society of Cincinnati, or to the American Tract society at Boston.

The above resolution secured the undivided vote of the Convention.

MUNICIPAL COURT—HIS HONOR, JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING.—SATURDAY, July 2.—In the morning the inmates and keepers of a house of ill-fame, were disposed of—the former fined $10 and costs each, and the latter $25 and costs. During the day, the following cases came up:

Elizabeth Baker, disorderly,		$1.
Michael Clark,	"	$5.
Ann O'Herrin,	"	$5.
John Conners,	"	$5.
James Conners,	"	$5.
James B. Williams,	"	discharged.
Daniel Mitchell,	"	discharged.

The amount of fines paid during the day, at the court room, amounted to the sum of $121.

THE ALBANY RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON.—Col. DICKINSON has availed himself of the lull in business, usual at this season of the year, to put his elegant establishment, adjoining Albany Hall, in tip-top order throughout. The dining rooms in the Restaurant have been prepared and painted in excellent taste, and other improvements made about the premises. Colonel DICKINSON understands his business and caters most successfully for the public entertainment. Those in want of a good meal, at any hour of the day, or evening, will always be sure to find it at the Albany Restaurant.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS give this 4th of July three concerts at the Albany Hall—11 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock. Tickets 10 cents. Any who have not seen them should go and take a look; probably you may never be able to see any company compared to them.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL.—The principal department of the Sixth Ward School is ready for the reception of scholars, and will be reopened on Tuesday next, July 5th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Scholars are requested to be punctually in attendance.

H. W. SPALDING, Principal.

NEW EATING HOUSE.—CHARLEY HAINES, an experienced hand at the business, has leased and fitted up the basement of Ludington's Block, under the Juneau Bank, as a first-class Eating House. He opens *to-day* with a Free Lunch.

THEATRE.—Messrs. LYNDE and MONTGOMERY have opened a theatre at Market Hall for a short season, with a full company. To-day there will be an afternoon and evening performance. They perform again on Tuesday evening.

M. STRAUSS, Tobacconist, whose store was destroyed by the recent fire in Young's Block, has re-opened at 150 East Water St., U. S. Block. Read his advertisement.

A DRUM CORPS FOR THE LIGHT GUARD.—The Milwaukee Light Guard have organized a Drum Corps, composed of boys, who will turn out with the Company, for the first time, to-day.

MONDAY, THE FOURTH, the post office will be opened from 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 3 1-2 P. M. M. STREVER, P. M.

WAITERS WANTED.—Twelve extra waiters wanted for the Monday Dinner, at the Newhall House, for which $1.00 will be paid.
KEAN & RICE.

THE CONCERT of the PEAK Family, Saturday afternoon, pleased the children beyond measure. Never have we seen a more delighted audience.

THE ALARM of fire, Saturday evening, arose from the burning of the house of BENNIS HEALY, on Ferry street. It was extinguished with a very trifling loss.

Fourth of July—Regimental Order.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st REG'T, W. S. M.,
MILWAUKEE, June 28th, 1859.

Regimental Order No. 18.

The several Companies composing the First Regiment, Wisconsin State Militia, will parade on Monday next, July 4th, in honor of the Anniversary of American Independence.

The Line will be formed on Main street, in front of the Newhall House, at half past 9 o'clock A. M. precisely; and the Procession will move at 10 o'clock.

The Artillery Company, Captain BADE commanding, will fire a Federal salute at sunrise and a National salute at mid-day.

The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiment will meet at the Newhall House at 9 o'clock A. M.

It is expected that every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Private in the First Regiment will participate in the celebration of the Nation's Birthday. By order,

RUFUS KING,
Colonel Commanding.

R. CHANDLER, Adjutant.

ANY ONE wishing desk-room in a well-furnished office may apply to
jy4'3112ct E. P. HOTCHKISS, Juneau Block.

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Balloonists Heard From.

FORT WAYNE, July 2—3 P. M.

The Aeronaut ship Atlantic passed about 6 miles north of us, about 6 A. M. It is reported that the second balloon passed at a considerable distance south of us about the same time.

SANDUSKY, July 2.

The balloon Atlantic passed here at 7 this A. M.

DUNNVILLE, C. W., July 2.

The balloon Atlantic passed here at 11 this A. M.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 2.

The balloon Atlantic passed here at 12 this noon.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 2.

The balloon Atlantic passed here at 12:30 this P. M.

BOSTON, July 2—3 P. M.

The sloop-of-war Savannah has been discharged from quarantine, having no yellow fever on board, although she has 64 cases of intermittent fever and 14 of other diseases.—None are contagious.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Arrival of the Bavaria.

NEW YORK, July 2—9 P. M.

The steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg and Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived here this morning, bringing London papers of the 18th. They contain the following latest telegrams from the seat of war:

TURIN—Friday.—The following official bulletin has been issued on yesterday:

The head-quarters of the Emperor of France were at Como, on the road from Bergano to Cremona, and those of the King of Sardinia at Castegnolo, six miles west of Brescia.

Rimini and Ceres had pronounced for the national cause.

Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops with eight thousand Tuscan troops, and eight hundred horses are ready to depart with him.

Caverno had pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to the central Government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the Dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses a unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form a part of a monarchy worthy of Italy.

BERNE, Friday.—A telegram from Coive announces that a numerous

THE SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 28th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MEZZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

The Fourth of July.

TO-DAY is the eighty-third anniversary of our nation's birth-day. On the Fourth of July, 1776, was issued that immortal manifesto, which declared the United States to be *free* and independent, and which pledged "the lives, the fortunes and the sacred honors," of the signers of the Declaration, to the attainment of the great end proposed. History records how faithfully and well that pledge was kept. The world knows at what sacrifices of blood and treasure that end was attained. The feeble colonies which inaugurated the Revolution have become a great people. The Confederation has given place to a Union and a Constitution. The United States of America, the greatest Republic of ancient, or modern times, sprang from the loins of the Revolution, and is the legitimate off-spring of the heroes and sages, who framed and maintained the Declaration of Independence.

It has been well said, that "he was little to be envied whose patriotism did not kindle upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety did not glow brighter amidst the ruins of Iona." So too, the American citizen, native or adopted, who has sought and found home, welcome and protection under the Flag of our Union, is unworthy of the privileges which he enjoys, if, upon this day, he fails, or forgets to pay, all due honor to the Anniversary of American Independence.

In conformity with a good old custom, we publish, this morning, the Declaration of Independence, and that remarkable letter of JOHN ADAMS, the sucessor of WASHINGTON, indicating the manner in which the Day should be observed by all future generations. It is not for us, who are in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges, secured by the wisdom and valor of the Men of Seventy-Six, to pass over, unnoticed and unhonored, the Fourth of July. Rather let us all, with one accord, and in the full spirit of JOHN ADAMS' letter, welcome and celebrate the Day with processions, bonfires and illuminations, the thunder of the cannon, the brilliant glare of fire-works, and every other demonstration which can do honor to the birthday of the American Republic.

The Douglas "Heresy."

The Stevens Point *Pinery*, one of the veteran Democratic organs in our State, thus comments upon the recent letter of Senator DOUGLAS, dictating the terms upon which he will consent to accept the "regular democratic" nomination for the Presidency:

Two features stand prominent on his endeavor to add to the Democratic platform of 1856—that of Cincinnati, his late heresy of Territorial Sovereignty, which means the right of the Territories to prohibit slavery in the boundaries by "unfriendly legislation," according to his *Freeport Speech* in the late campaign in Illinois:—the other is his endeavor to make the President responsible for it by a misrepresentation of Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance. No such doctrine is either in the Cincinnati platform or was ever endorsed or enunciated any where by Mr. Buchanan.

This heresy is of the same kind and degree, though of opposite tendency, as the other one held by the South—that of Congressional interference, to protect the institution in the Territories. The one is just an equipoise of the other, and both equally opposed to the Constitution. It is remarkable that this letter attributed to Judge Douglas has not been denied or disowned by name of any one except "the friends" of the Illinois Senator. It would be curious after all *if it should turn out* that he had never written it.

Yes, that would be very "curious," considering what the Milwaukee *News*, Madison *Patriot* and other DOUGLAS organs, have said about the letter. But the *Pinery* may rest assured that it is genuine, and conveys Senator DOUGLAS' *ultimatum* to President BUCHANAN and the Democratic party.

ARMY GYMNASTICS.—The great activity manifested in the ranks of the French army has called attention to the fact that in the drill of the French army a portion of the soldiery are thoroughly trained gymnasts.—The Zouaves, particularly, are as agile as so many Ravels. Their exploits at an assault in scaling ramparts are almost incredible.—They climb up over each other's backs with the agility of cats, making a ladder of their bodies against a wall, and reach with the utmost ease positions utterly beyond the reach of untrained men.

The athletic education of the Zouaves is described as very severe. His clothing is very light, and he is taught to fully develop all his bodily vigor. He is made to run by the hour at the top of his speed, he jumps, climbs, runs on his hands and feet, and is taught to do all this day after day, with musket and fixed bayonet in the hand. He is taught also to fence with his bayonet, and while he is thus fencing he actually leaps upon his enemy and stamps him to the ground. They do not care much about firing, preferring the bayonet and their rapid charges.—A story is told in the papers which illustrates this fact.

Just before one of the last combats they were distributing the cartridges to the different companies. When it came the turn of the Zouaves, they showed all the prudery of a young girl to whom one offers a present.—They shrugged their shoulders, sided away, said they didn't care about them, and they had to force them to accept. Then they took a cartouche delicately between the end of their fingers, and said, carelessly: "Pardon, Sergeant, I'll only take one!" What need, in effect, have they of cartouches?—They go almost as rapidly as their balls, and they have their bayonets beside.

Within a few weeks, the commander-in-chief of the British army has issued a circular to the commanding officers of regiments, directing them to introduce athletic games and gymnastic exercises among the men.—Government also offers, through him, to at once supply whatever apparatus is necessary, and to hire the ground for the purpose.

IS A CITIZEN A CITIZEN?—This appears to be the mooted question now-a-days in political circles. Gen. Cass decides a citizen is a citizen, unless "circumstances prevent."—He is a citizen, if he stays at home, but if he goes abroad he is not. If he remains in this country, he is a citizen of the U. S., but if he goes to Paris, he is a Frenchman, or to Vienna, and he is an Austrian. If a French man, and he is taken prisoner by Francis Joseph, we suppose he again becomes an American, and *vice versa*.

In fact, as the Democracy construe it, citizenship is something that a man wears as he does his clothing, to be taken off by despots, whenever the fit or the color does not suit.

A man "whose ancestors were slaves" cannot become a citizen, according to Democratic ruling, while another can be a citizen occasionally and conditionally.

What a miserable football our Democratic rulers are making of American citizenship!—*Chicago Journal.*

HENRY EDMONDS, an American, who was detained in the Pentonville Prison, of London, has recently made his escape by leaping over the wall in disguise, so that those who saw him fall in the street did not recognize him as a prisoner. Jumping into a cab, he was soon out of sight.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Carver's Grandson—Milwaukee, La Crosse and Southern Minnesota, on the Line of the Great Air Line of the North-West.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

LA CROSSE, July 1st, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—The Pacific Railway has been so well discussed and fully digested that all the correspondence written and to be written and published, will avail nothing. The present, past, or future administration of our government cannot construct this great highway of nations, while political and corrupt men take upon themselves the management and control.

Your correspondent, Mr. CARVER, no doubt, has engaged in this project, with a strong will and avowed purpose. His time may be well disposed of in the enterprise of a Pacific road, but in my humble judgement he is now on the wrong route via Canada West and north of Lake Superior.

The great tide of emigration flows west of completed and contemplated railways. It is west of La Crosse and the South Bend of Minnesota, in Southern Minnesota, that we see flowing along, the hardy pioneer. It is the track of the buffalo and pioneer who mark out the most feasible route, and it is this route which will be first known as the practical one for a Railway. So great a scheme must be supported as it *progresses*, and with settlements gradually forming in the advance, inducements are thereby held out which have a basis to go upon. Milwaukee, no doubt, sees as much importance to be derived from this thoroughfare across the American Continent, as other cities, and will, it is presumed, countenance the extension of Railways west of Wisconsin, with as great degree of liberality as possible. In support of this same project, Southern Minnesota is aiding, to her full extent, and will be richly repaid for money and land expended. And La Crosse too, must come in for her share of travel and trade. Many say this city is on the wrong side of the river, but it is a great error, only entertained by the ignorant, or those interested in rival towns.

I regard La Crosse as naturally commanding an extent of agricultural lands east and west of the Mississippi river, greater than any other town within a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and a large portion of this district of lands is under cultivation and producing well. The lumbering interest is also very large and rapidly increasing, giving employment to hundreds of hands and laborers, and commanding a capital of millions of dollars. Then again this point will command the future iron trade of the Black River, as yet but little known, but which at no distant day will attract the attention of capitalists and others. The quality of the Black River iron is much and very highly spoken of.

The idea of a late correspondence from Winona, published in the *News*, as to Winona being the only business town within hundreds of miles, is simply ludicrous. I do not wish to put forth my ideas of this, that, or the other point; I have no pecuniary interest; I only give a volunteer and hearty approval of what I see as I pass, or may chance to meet in my journeyings.

This point is beautifully located, and well built, and justly commands the attention of the stranger, and will soon be regarded as one of the thrifty and populous towns of Wisconsin, and on the line of the Great Air Line Route of the North-west.

TRAVELLER.

Letter from Governor Randall.

From the Whitewater Register.

The letter which appears below, sufficiently explains itself and the circumstances under which it was written. Though received some weeks since, and, evidently, not intended for publication, it is of such interest to the Republican party in this State, and contains sentiments so just and proper, that we have taken the liberty to make it public. It is a bold, manly, out-spoken document; just such as was to have been expected from Alexander W. Randall, and it will meet with a hearty response from the honest and candid men of the party, throughout the State. It will be approved by the people; the intriguing and scheming politicians, whose designs have been thwarted by Gov. Randall's integrity and firmness, are expected to dislike it. But we are keeping the reader too long from the letter:

MADISON, June 14, 1859.

H. L. RANN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Your note of the 10th of June, in regard to my re-nomination by the next Republican Convention, and in regard to the combinations against me, is received. I am fully apprised of the efforts of which you speak, to create distrust in the party and to prevent my nomination. I think I know the men engaged so industriously in the movement. I shall enter into no controversy with them, nor endeavor to thwart them. I am entirely indifferent to the nomination. It is no object to me to have it. My personal interest is against it. The Convention should determine the question of it without regard to any man's ambition. I would not ask a delegate to vote for me, to secure a unanimous nomination.

Quite a number of gentlemen, from different parts of the State, are endeavoring to make arrangements to control all the nominations. Some of these profess to be under obligations to me, and to my foes are my friends. Some of them are manly enough to oppose me openly. I respect the latter.—Knowing, when I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, that I could not please every one, I determined to please myself.—Almost every many who wanted an office, and did not get it, has became my enemy. I have been compelled to displease many, who formerly were my personal friends, because I would not yield my own judgment in regard to certain matters of public interest, in compliance with their wishes. These different classes, including some old personal opponents, can be better served by a change in this office, and for that reason there is a combination forming to change, not only the State officers and officers under the Executive control, but also to change the policy I have felt compelled to pursue in relation to some public interests, which have been deemed of importance to the State.

This combination is somewhat peculiar, and embraces as counsellors and advisers, under various pretexts, a large number of Democrats who also desire that I leave this place. I have no objections to interpose to these movements. I have no hankering after the office. I have no trades, or promises, or pledges to make, of any kind whatever, to please or conciliate any man, or any set, of men, or any interest. *I wish it distinctly understood, that while I hold this office, I will do what I think is right, and what my judgment approves, and let the consequences take care of themselves.* If the people and the party do not like this position and this course, they can easily make a change. I shall cheerfully support whoever may be nominated by the convention.

Very truly yours,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP ELECT, OF MINNESOTA.—By reference to the report of the Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in another column, it will be seen that the balloting for Bishop of this Diocese was vigorously resumed yesterday morning, and Dr. Tucker, of Troy, N. Y., twice rejected by the Laity. Finally, after much deliberation and the private conference of the two Orders, the Convention agreed on the choice of Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Rector of the (Free) Church of "the Holy Communion," in Chicago, and his election was made unanimous.

In regard to this election, we are informed that yesterday afternoon, when it became apparent that the two Orders could not unite upon Dr. Tucker, the Clergy retired to the residence of Capt. Dana (near the Church) for consultation. An informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Votes polled, 18.—Dr. A. B. Patterson, 8; Rev. Mr. Whipple, 9; Rev. Mr. Starkie, 1.

Upon returning to the Convention a formal ballot was taken, (result given in the report.)

It is due to the Rev. Dr. Patterson to state that although a respectable portion of the Clergy desired his election to the Bishopprick—a choice which would have readily been acquiesced in by the Laity, that he himself strove earnestly from the commencement for the election of the Rev. Mr. Whipple. He steadily voted for and urged his election upon the members of the Convention. For the first two ballots, Mr. Patterson's was the only vote he received. The choice of Mr. Whipple, under the circumstances, is a compliment to the advice and known wishes of Dr. Patterson.—*Minnesotian, July 1st.*

BADEN-BADEN is filling up rapidly. The Russians and Americans are favorably noticed for the taste which they display. The Princess of Prussia, is there, and among those who have purchased new villas are the Russian Prince Menchikoff and Radzivill.

MRS. EMMA D. E. NEVITT SOUTHWORTH gets $2,000 for furnishing sensation tales to a New York paper, $2,000 from the London publishers for advance sheets, and as much more from New York firms for her book work.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.—Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes: and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation,

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they may commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained his fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages and sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be a ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislatures, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; and they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN ADAMS' LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th, 1776.

SIR:—Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in America, and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that THESE UNITED STATES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES!

The day is passed. The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe *it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as a great American Festival!* It ought to be solemnized with *pomps, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations*, FROM ONE END OF THE CONTINENT TO THE OTHER, *from this time forward and forever!* You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and the blood, and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, I see the rays of Light and Glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will TRIUMPH, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am, &c., JOHN ADAMS.

A SERIOUS accident happened to a young and lovely girl in Cincinnati last week. She was cutting patterns, and while leaning over, hair—of which she had large quantity, and wore in ringlets—came in contact with the flame of a lamp she was using, and in an instant was all in a blaze. He life is despaired of.

Horrible Murder.

An atrocious murder was committed at about 8 o'clock night before last in the township of Nankin, fourteen miles from this city. A man named Fulton, a farmer residing in that vicinity, killed his little daughter, three years old, with a gun aimed at his wife, whom he intended to murder. The details of the crime are absolutely sickening, although the story is not known as yet. The main facts are as follows: Night before last, while the family were seated at the table, accompanied by a man named Mayhew, an altercation arose between Fulton and his wife, provoked by her refusal to come to town with him and his companion the next morning.—Her excuse was that she would not be seen in the company of such persons, both being intoxicated. The quarrel was continued for some length of time, when Fulton exclaimed that he would fix her, and got up from the table and went for his gun. Returning with it, he pointed it at her, and pulled the trigger. Immediately at the moment of his taking aim she dodged back, and the charge of shot passed by her, striking a little girl who sat next to her, in the head, tearing off the upper portion of the skull, and scattering her brains in all directions. The fiend then clubbed the gun and commenced to beat his wife on the head, continuing to do so until the gun was broken to pieces. The man who was present made no effort to prevent him from perpetrating the crime, but left the house and went to that of a neighbor. Fulton was evidently determined to add the murder of his wife to that of the child, and was only prevented by want of means. Mayhew went to the house of Mr. Bailey, which was three-quarters of a mile away, and returned with him. They met Fulton coming away from the house, and got him to return with them. The house was a scene of blood and desolation, the child laying on the floor weltering in its gore, the mother being disabled by the blows of the monster who had attempted her life. The little one lived two or three hours after being shot. Fulton did not deny the act, but said he meant to kill his wife. He was taken in charge, and has been lodged in jail. We know of no excuse that he has to offer, but have no doubt that the very ingenious counsel, who are in the habit of monopolizing these cases in court, will discover that he is, and always was, insane, such having become the standard plea in our city where cases are desperate, and the blood-stained criminal likely to get his deserts.

Justice Ensworth proceeded to the scene of the tragedy yesterday forenoon, to hold an inquest and take testimony. It is supposed that the murderer was drunk at the time.—He is a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, and is an Irishman.—*Detroit Free Press, July 1.*

A NEW WORK ON THIEVES has just been published in Germany; the last of a series forming a perfect literature of the thief in all his aspects, philosophical, statistical and etymological—detailing the slang, the contrivances, and the organization of the realm of rascality. The present generation of sharpers have changed in habits and *modus operandi*; the thief of the present day relies on cunning rather than ferocity, yet he seems to penetrate every rank of society. A formidable description is given of the spies that prepare the way for thieves.

IT IS REPORTED that the London *Times'* proprietary have settled upon Mr. William Russell, their special correspondent in the Crimea and India, an annuity of £200 for life, this being entirely for past services, and independent of any work to be done by him in future.

VERTIGO, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion will not trouble you after using one bottle of DR. HAVEN'S HOLLAND BITTERS. Take half a tea-spoonful regularly, one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. jy2d1w

Auction Sales.

AT AUCTION—SCHR. FULTON.

BY VIRTUE OF AN AGREEMENT between all parties concerned, the schooner *Fulton*, of Oswego, capacity 16,000 bbls, will be sold at public Auction, at Jones' Marine Docks, where she now lies, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. For further particulars enquire of jel3 3t2d1d G. D. NORRIS.

AUCTION WAREHOUSE SALE.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS REMAINing unclaimed in the warehouse of Kellogg & Strong will, unless previously called for, be sold at Auction to pay freight and charges, on Friday, July 15th, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. A. S. & J. Reaper.
H. Barrow, 1 rack Hardware, 1 box do, 1 keg Paint.
J. B. Ford, 1 box B. goods.
Thomas Sexton, 1 chest.
B. Billings, 2 whole ranges.
S. H. Wright, 1 Threshing Machine.
Shepard & Sheldon, Freight.
Cornelius Bonesteele, 1 box B. goods, 1 chest do.
Je16 d3t 4tn KELLOGG & STRONG.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made by the County Court of Dodge County, State of Wisconsin, on the 31st day of May last past, in the matter of the estate of SOLOMON JUNEAU deceased, the undersigned Administrators will, on the 26th day of July next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, offer for sale at public vendue, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit: Lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of block one hundred and thirty-three, in the First Ward of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859.

NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY K. WHITE,
Administrators.

Junes14 1d&5w.

ALTON & AYRES,

WHOLESALE

Auction and Commission Merchants,

WILL RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE OR FURNITURE,

For either Private or Public Sale.

And flatter themselves that they can give uniform satisfaction, by

QUICK SALES,

At fair rates of commission, and by prompt returns.

OUR CATALOGUE SALES

Offer Great Advantages,

For the sale of all kinds of property from the extensive distribution of our circulars among country merchants. mar26d1tf ALTON & AYRES.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. ap11

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Land Agents and Money Brokers,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.

R. WILLIAMS, W. H. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. Je16 6m0d1y

For Sale or Rent.

TO LET.

TWO BRICK STORES, ONE CORner of Main and Mason sts., the other adjoining, on Mason street, 22, lately occupied by J. W. Pierce. Apply to

Je20 dlm1d0 J. & G. ADAMS.

FOR SALE.

LOT 18, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson Street, 7th Ward, City of Milwaukee. Terms liberal. Address ALFRED HOYT,
Je21 1m1d0m 69 Front street, New York City.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM ON BEAVER Lake, with a beautiful Cottage, which cost one thousand dollars, and eighty acres of land. Five acres of it, which is in high state of cultivation, I want to exchange for a neat, pleasant cottage and lot, in Fourth, Seventh, or First Ward. The property I offer is free from all incumbrances, and will want to exchange for property free from encumbrance.
may24 CALEB WALL.

FOR SALE.

TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK HOUSES,

In the Block of Nine Houses,

JACKSON ST., NEAR DIVISION.

These Houses are three stories high, and have fine stone cellars. There are

NINE ROOMS IN EACH HOUSE,

And a good supply of Pantries and Closets, and all well finished, in modern style. The parlors are finished with stone mantles and centre pieces, and marble mantles. There is also

A GOOD BRICK STABLE,

AND A FILTERING CISTERN ON EACH LOT, and everything in the best condition. Apply at my office corner of East Water and Knapp sts., or address me through the Post office. Price $4,000; terms easy.
ap21 1m9d1tf ADAM GRANT.

J. H. CRAMPTON,

GENERAL LAND AGENT, MILWAUkee, Wisconsin, will pay personal attention to the selection of PINE AND FARMING LANDS, in this State, and locate the same on reasonable terms.
OFFICE No. 12 WISCONSIN STREET. oct1

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, ON Van Buren street, near Lyon. Immediate possession given.
my31 J. H. CRAMPTON.

Cash for Land Warrants.

I AM PREPARED TO ENTER FROM 5,000 to 8,000 acres of choice Farming Lands, mostly openings, of my own selection, in well settled counties in this State, at 10 shillings per acre. Call soon.
ap9 d4 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent.

WISCONSIN TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

CORNER CLYBOURN AND West Water sts., and in Young's Block, Wisconsin street, where the public can find a large assortment of Trunks and Valises of every description. Our work is substantial, and all articles warranted as represented when sold.

☞ Trunks made to order, covered or repaired.
ap26 1y84d1mo JOHN B. COUPE.

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Justice Ensworth proceeded to the scene of the tragedy yesterday forenoon, to hold an inquest and take testimony. It is supposed that the murderer was drunk at the time.—He is a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, and is an Irishman.—*Detroit Free Press, July 1.*

Groceries and Provisions.

F. JACOBI & CO.,

No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block,

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,

BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,

And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. One counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug23 hdd1y

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,

Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,

NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY FINE GREEN and BLACK TEAS;
The best place to buy OLD JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE;
The best place to buy SYRUPS;
The best place to buy all kinds of MOLASSES;
The best place to buy all kinds of SUGARS;
The best place to buy all kinds of SALT FISH;
The best place to buy Cross & Blackwell's PICKLES;
The best place to buy all kinds FOREIGN SAUCES;
The best place to buy all kinds PEPPERINE;
The best place to buy SUGAR CURED HAMS;
The best place to buy SMOKED BEEF;
The best place to buy CHOICE BUTTER;
The best place to buy PALE ALE;
The best place to buy FOREIGN ALE and PORTER
The best place to buy TOILET SOAPS;
The best place to buy all kinds WASHING SOAPS;
The best place to buy STARCH;
The best place to buy RAISINS, PRUNES;
The best place to buy all kinds NUTS;
The best place to buy all kinds of CIGARS;
The best place to buy Native and Foreign WINES;
The best place to buy Messrs. Jacobs SMOKING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy very high and low cost CHEWING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy Western Pine Apple CHEESE;
The best place to buy English & American "
The best place to buy ground COCOES for family use
The best place to buy GOODS CHEAP;
The best place to buy all kinds GROCERIES;
We want the citizens of Milwaukee to try us and see.
je21 JNO. W. LEDYARD.

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Walco's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Manilla, Hemp Cordage;
Manilla, Houseline,
Bunting,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Rosin, Oakum,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Spike Tarred,
Pumps, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.

Ap26 dly

Groceries.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Shields & Gunnison, has removed into the store No. 25 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer at low cash prices, or in exchange for Country produce.

He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. H. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap26 d3m1m0d3m

EDWARD TRUSLOW,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,

119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West.

Je22 6m1y

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. S. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge!

dec14 dly

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COMpleted his purchases in the eastern markets of his Fall and Winter Stock, most respectfully invites the attention of the public to the following which he will sell low for cash:

50 bbls. Stuart's N. Y. Sugars—crushed, powdered, and granulated.
50 bbls. N. Y. Refined Sugars—"various grades."
20 bbls. N. Y. Sugar House Syrup.
30 bbls. N. Y. Sugar House Molasses.
40 chests Young Hyson, Gregs of various quality.
10 bags Coffee—Rio, Laguayra, &c.
5 bxs. Pyle's Saleratus.
5 bxs. Pyle's Soda.
10 bxs. "Gregg's Bank" Codfish.

Also a large and extensive assortment of all goods in this line.

GEORGE H. STEVENS,
nov2 No. 14 Spring Street, corner West Water.

Dry Goods.

LADIES'

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Adler & Newbouer

171 EAST WATER STREET,

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to call and settle without delay; otherwise the claims will be hand Sloper for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER.

☞ Goods will not be sacrificed at private sale until the above date. je17

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18 1m2d1tf JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

Special Notices.

DR. H. KNAPP,

RECENTLY OF N. Y. MAY BE CONSULTED at his rooms, Newhall House, Milwaukee, the first of every month, commencing Nov. 1, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success. He cures chronic cases of diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the Medical faculty generally, such as nervous and Nongic Affections, Diseases of Women, all forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, &c. All the perils, and most of the sufferings of childbirth are removed by early consultation.

Remember that the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While ALL diseases are curable, if taken in season, all stages are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow, hence the danger of delay.

DR. KNAPP will be at his Rooms, Newhall House, from Tuesday noon, July 12th, to Thursday noon, July 14th. Consultation free. sep27h24datwly

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 3 Ceder street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
Je13i&i96dw&twly.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pills has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channels, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—other wise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 195 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 208, J. H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.
sep21h27d&wly.

R. R. R.

'LEFT HIS CRUTCHES in Mrs. HAYES' SHOP.'

AN OLD MAN CAME LIMPING IN to Mrs. Hayes' Medicine Store, No. 126 Fulton St. He asked for a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. His limbs were so stiff, so weak, and so painful, that the distressed old man could go no further without bathing his crippled legs. In a few minutes he felt new life thrilling through his whole body; first, his legs felt a genial glow of warmth, then the stiffness disappeared—next, he felt the muscles and tendons becoming strong—and so vigorous did he feel, that after a few minutes rubbing with the R. R. R., he arose, stood upon his feet, and walked away, rejoicing at the sudden effects of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Leaving the faithful crutches in Mrs. Hayes' store, as a pleasing memento to her of the exceedingly happy efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief.

People troubled with Rheumatism, or Gout, Sick Headache, or Pains of any kind, the moment you apply Radway's Ready Relief you will experience a happy change.

For Chronic Complaints, Scrofula, Syphilis, Tumors, Ulcers, Cancers, Fever Sores, Consumption, Night Sweats, Salt Rheum, Radway's Renovating Resolvent will make a favorable change on the third day.

RADWAY & CO., No. 32 John st., N. Y.

R R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. F. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere.
je23h&w2w

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.
may6i&9dly

VOIGT & SCHULTZ
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 225 East Water Street.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE SPRING STYLES OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
Which they will make up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, at the most reasonable rates.

Gentlemen wishing their own goods to be made up, cut, or garments repaired, will receive prompt attention. VOIGT & SCHULTZ.

All work warranted. je11i36d1y

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,
No. 93 East Water Street,
Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. ap13i129dly

Hats, Caps and Furs.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

Manufactured and Sold at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—BY—

J. A. Benedict,

163 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

NOTICE.

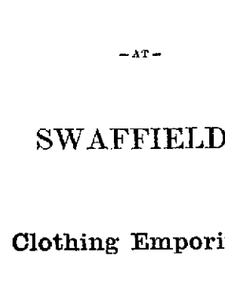
ONLY FOUR DOLLARS,

OWING TO THE LOW PRICE OF LABOR, caused by the scarcity of money, I shall hereafter be able to furnish the citizens of Milwaukee with a very superior quality and style of SILK HATS, of my own manufacture, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS.

I shall make as heretofore, a Five Dollar Hat, but of a much better quality.

Hats made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit to a T, or no sale.

☞ Remember the place, 152 East Water St.
oct29i269dly J. A. BENEDICT



MRS. SHANES,
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
WISCONSIN STREET.
36
my7i&tw

DATES.—ARABIAN IN FRAILS, FOR
may3dly EDWARD TRUSLOW,
119 East Water st.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7.00
do	do six months	4.00
do	do three months	2.00
do	do per week	15
Paper to the Trade, per hundred. Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.		2.00
DAILY, by mail, per annum		7.00
do	do six months	4.00
do	do three months	2.00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum		4.00
do	do six months	2.00
do	do three months	1.00
WEEKLY, per annum		1.50
do	do six months	1.00
do	do three months	50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum					5.00
do	do five	do	do	do	6.00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE LOCKET.

BY WM. C. BENNETT.

O casket of dear fancies—
O little case of gold—
What rarest wealth of memories
Thy tiny round will hold!
Why this fine curl of baby's
In thy small charge will live
All thoughts that her little life
To memory can give.

O prize its silken softness!
Within its amber round,
What world of sweet remembrings
Will still by us be found!
The sweet, shrill cry, so blessing
The curtained room of pain,
With every since-felt feeling
To us 'twill bring again.

'Twill mind us of her lying
In rest, soft pillowed deep,
While, hands that candle shading,
We stole upon her sleep—
Of many a blessed moment,
Her little rest above,
We hug in marvelous stillness—
In ecstacy of love.

'Twill mind us—radiant sunshine
For all our shadowed days—
Of all her baby wonderings,
Of all her little ways;
Of all her tiny shouting,
Of all her starts with fears,
And sudden mirths, out-gleaming
Through eyes yet hung with tears.

There's not a care, a watching,
A hope, a laugh, a fear,
Of all her little bringing,
But we shall find it there,
Thou, tiny golden warder!
O safely ever hold
This glassy silken memory—
This little curl of gold.

The Editorial Convention.

We published last week the official account of the proceedings of the Editorial Convention held in Milwaukee. The social history of the Convention would occupy a much larger space, and we despair of ever doing a tithe of justice to the very perfect manner in which our Milwaukee neighbors made the fraternity welcome and happy in their beautiful city. If there is any truth in the charge that the editors did not give enough attention to the strictly business affairs of the Convention, it may be answered that the Milwaukeeans did not give them time to do it. We can bear testimony that, pending motions and resolutions, and all that, impatient horses and long lines of carriages, and still more impatient gentlemen waited to escort their country friends to see the institutions and sights of the city. Mayor Page, the city editors, and many of the prominent men of Milwaukee seemed to be omnipresent and profuse in generosity and courtesy. Every guest felt "at home." From the broad entrance of the princely Newhall House, even down to the innermost vaults of the lager bier manufactories, the doors were all thrown wide open "without money and without price."

The visit to the public schools was perhaps the most interesting feature of the occasion. These are the pride, and well may be, of Milwaukee. They are large and beautiful buildings, almost colleges in themselves, and the thorough discipline and arrangements in every respect struck most of us in broad contrast with what we have been used to seeing in the country. Only two of the schools were visited—those of the Second and Seventh Wards, under the management of Principals McKindley and Larkin. The time did not permit of any recitation in studies, and the exercises consisted in singing and calisthenics. At Mr. McKindley's school one of the pupils, a boy of about fourteen, addressed the guests in a very neat little welcoming speech, which was replied to by several of the editors.

An excursion across the lake to Grand Rapids was one of the most notable parts of the programme. Mr. H. O. Wilson, agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee line, had charge of the excursion, and we regret that our time did not permit our seeing in person what every one who went described as a charming trip. It is a fine route, and must be popular with all Wisconsin and North-Western people. Mr. Wilson spared no efforts in making every one enjoy himself.

The Cathedral was visited—the editors being received by Bishop Henni, Col. John White and others. Many of the lager beer establishments, with their immense vaults, were looked into. The Panorama of the Arctic Regions, which chanced to be on exhibition at the time, was free to all. These visits, with the excursion, the regular business of the Convention, and the receptions of many of the citizens, made the three days busy ones indeed. The visit to Mr. Mitchell's fine place on Spring Street Hill was one of the occasions long to be remembered. Ice cream, champagne, coffee, toasts and speeches, and a grand time generally, were the order of the day. We believe that the editors came away from there with the conviction that Mr. Mitchell is one of those rare few who can "rise from the ranks," and acquire a princely fortune without a particle of snobbishness.

We cannot now undertake even to allude to one half the men in Milwaukee who took pains to make this anniversary a pleasant one. We shall take other time and opportunity for it—assuring our friends in Milwaukee that not a courteous word or friendly act has been forgotten.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

THACKERAY'S BLUNDERS.—The last chapter of "The Virginians," just published in Harper's Magazine for July, introduces Dr. Johnson, in the year 1760-1, as present at an entertainment. This is a mistake. Boswell says that Johnson did not receive the title of Doctor of Laws until 1765, when the University of Dublin conferred it upon him, and his own Alma Mater, Oxford, did not make him Doctor of Civil Law until 1775. Croker adds by the way, that he never assumed the title, and we know (from Boswell,) that when he had to write in the third person, it was always as "Mr. Johnson." Mr. Thackeray, therefore, errs in calling him *Doctor* Johnson five years before he had any right to the title. Letting this pass, we have to show how Mr. Thackeray has made Johnson commit three grammatical mistakes, in two succeeding sentences.

One Mr. Hagen, an Irish actor, who had been educated in Trinity College, Dublin, ruffles Johnson after dinner, and is thus answered by the great man: "Sir, you are rude!" bawls the Doctor. "You are unacquainted with the first principles of politeness, which is courtesy to ladies. Having received a University education, I am surprised you have not learned the rudiments of politeness." Now, as a plural nominative cannot agree with a singular verb, Johnson could not have said "the first principles *is*." Next; he should not have used the words "*a* University," but "*the* University." Lastly, Johnson would not have left it doubtful, as Thackeray does for him, whether Hagen or himself had been educated at "*a* University." These three breakings of Priscian's head occur in four consecutive lines.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Dissolution Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Hallmann & Roberts is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due to the late firm are to be paid to C. A. Hallman, who will likewise settle all claims against the late firm.

Milwaukee, June 11th, 1859. } F. A. HALLMAN,
je13i117d3w. J. D. ROBERTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF HARRISON & CLARKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. A. HARRISON,
WM. CLARKE.

Milwaukee, June 8th, 1859.

S. A. Harrison will continue the Mason business and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a share of their patronage and support.
S. A. HARRISON.
Marshall st., between Knapp & Division, 1st. Ward.
je13i115d1mo.

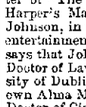
SILVER PLATED WARE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

40	Dozen Silver Plated Table Spoons,	
28	" " " Desert "	
24	" " " Tea "	
8	" " " Butter Knives;	
6	" Britannia Molasses Cans;	

Also
20 Boxes Tin Plate;
400 lbs Sad Irons. For sale very low.
my30 ALTON & AYRES.

FOR MANITOWOC.



THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "UNDINE," will run the season to Manitowoc, making about two trips a week. She will carry freight as cheap as any other good boat, and all goods left with us will be forwarded free of dockage or charges. Persons wishing to ship to or from Manitowoc will find it their advantage to give us a call. MABBETT & BREED.
je23i144-d3m2dp At the Sailors' Lumber Yard.

BIRD CAGES
AND
WILLOW WARE.

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT THEIR NEW Store, No. 166 East Water Street, are just opening the best assortment of Bird Cages and Willow Ware ever brought to this market, which they offer to the trade, or at retail, at the lowest prices.
May 11th, 1859.

FRESH GROUND LAND PLASTER.

JUST RECEIVED FROM GRAND RAPIDS. For sale by JOHNSON & OLMSTED.
mar16h97d1f

CITRON. A LOT OF PRIME FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

LAW AND ABSTRACT OFFICE.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and U. S. Commissioner, No. 219 East Water street. Abstracts and Certificates of Title furnished.
☞ Charges reasonable. jy2i67d3m

HENRY S. LEE

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, OFFICE No. 3 Phœnix Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
my26i109d1y

DORAN & LEVY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS at Law. Office—Empire Block, 121 East Water street, Milwaukee.
JNO. L. DORAN. [my16i93d&3m] SIMON LEVY.

UPHAM & GRAHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
New Post Office Building, Second floor. apr15dly

A. W. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. NO. 5 ALBANY BUILDINGS,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
jy2i66d1y

JAMES H. DODGE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Particular attention given to the collection of Debts throughout the State. Office No. 3 Mitchell's Block, Milwaukee, Wis. [jy2i66d1y

WELLS & BRIGHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin Street.
CHAS. K. WELLS. je16 JEROME E. BRIGHAM.

E. J. FARWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Office, No. 9 Juneau Block, East corner Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [sep29d1y

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—20 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin Street, in Martin's Block. aug23y

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SEIFERT & ROBIN

LITHOGRAPHERS, NO. 217 AND 219 East Water street, Milwaukee. Orders for Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Drafts, Notes, Checks, Counter, Rail Road and Typographic Maps, &c., &c., will be executed on short notice and in a superior manner. aug6i104d1y

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PACKERS, &C.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.,

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HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

P. KANE & SON, PROPRIETORS, Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis. jy1m276d1y.

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AMERICAN CORNET BAND,

CAPT. ALEX. SCOTT, LEADER,—Is now ready to furnish any number of instruments from one to 22, for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, &c., at reasonable rates. Also, Quadrilles for Capt. Alex. Scott, or Hempstead's Music Store, 173 East Water Street. aug23d61y

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MILWAUKEE, mar16d6dly WISCONSIN.

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aug21 JOHN OGDEN.

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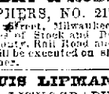
Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!



MAY BE FOUND IN great variety at the well-known Jewelry House of

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WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Ladies' and Gents' Jewelry of all kinds, Silver and Silver Plate, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., to which we call the thousand articles that make up a well assorted establishment of the kind, all of which we intend to sell at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Repairing of fine pieces and jewelry, and engraving, as usual, in the very best manner and warranted. dec21 CH. PREUSSER & BROTHER.

A. B. VAN COTT.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND DESIRABLE goods, just received at VAN COTT'S.

FINE RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS, IN gold and silver cases, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. at. VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES watches, in new and beautiful styles of casing, at VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE LOT OF SILVER PLATED or fine German Silver Forks and Spoons. Plated Castors and Tea Setts, of the very best quality, at VAN COTT'S.

ANY QUANTITY OF RICH JEWELRY just received at VAN COTT'S.

TO DEALERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. A large assortment of Jewelry of new styles. Watch materials, tools and findings at Wholesale. sep23 A. B. VAN COTT.

AGENT FOR
THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH,
Of Appleton, Tracy & Co., Boston.

THIS WATCH IS GUARANTED BY Appleton, Tracy & Co., to be made of the best material, on the most approved principle, and possesses every requisite for a reliable Time-keeper. For any defect in material or workmanship, or performance, under this guarantee, I am willing to be responsible. And many applications were made lately for said Watch, the first not having been sold in a very short time, I received a large quantity the other day, and offer them to the public at very low figures, for cash. dec23 A. B. VAN COTT.

Great Excitement!!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF THE finest GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, and Fancy Goods, &c., ever brought to Milwaukee, JUST RECEIVED; VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. MAJOS & LEE,
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CUSHMAN, SPENCE & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
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PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO all Orders and Consignments.
Liberal advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold or stored here, during the close of navigation, or for shipment east.
J. W. COMSTOCK. GEO. W. TAYLOR.
oct31i6mk391

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE on Wheat, Rye, Flour, and all other kinds of produce, to be sold here or in Eastern markets.
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MAP OF THE

SEAT OF WAR!!

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

At STRICKLAND & CO.'S.

This Map comprehends the whole region of country on which the present war will be waged.

THE STATES WHICH FIGURE ON THE Map are Piedmont and Lombardy in the North, and south of these, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and part of Tuscany and the Papal States. On the north we have glimpses of Switzerland and the Tyrol; on the west is Alps and on the east from Venice; in the east we see the Adriatic. The war will evidently be confined within these limits. The territory comprised in Lombardy, Venice, Piedmont and Savoy, with Modena and Parma, is much not quite as large as the State of New York, contains a population of nearly 15,000,000 souls. Of these, only 4,000,000—Lombardy and Venice—will be found the direct subjects of Austria. Lombardy, which is part of the Austrian empire, and Venice, in some respects, the finest country-seat of all the Austrian dominions in the world, contains a population of 5,000,000. In overlooking these territories many

The Austrian forces of the Tyrol, we are told, at three points—threatening Novara, Casale and Vercelli, and further north, Brixia and Verona, and the northern extremity of the railway from Austria, on Lake Maggiore to Genoa. Of these points, the city and Canal system of Venice is the most important military position, and has been strengthened at considerable expense. It is the strongest fortified place in the Austrian dominions, and has been the scene of many a conflict. The population at the last census was 120,000. Verona, on the Adige, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 60,000. Brixia, or Brescia, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 40,000. Mantua, on Lake Mantua, or Garda, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 30,000. Peschiera, on the Mincio, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 5,000. Legnano, on the Olona, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 10,000. Pavia, on the Ticino, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 30,000. Milan, on the Olona, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 200,000. Turin, on the Po, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 150,000. Genoa, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 100,000. Nice, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 40,000. Savoy, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 30,000. Chambery, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 20,000. Grenoble, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 15,000. Lyons, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 100,000. Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 150,000. Toulon, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 50,000. Nice, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 40,000. Savoy, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 30,000. Chambery, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 20,000. Grenoble, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 15,000. Lyons, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 100,000. Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 150,000. Toulon, on the Mediterranean, is also a strong fortress, and has been the scene of many conflicts. The population at the last census was 50,000.

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THE SCIENCE AND ART OF GUESS; by Mentor.

The Guess Player's Hand Book, a popular and scientific introduction to the game of Chess, exemplified in Games and Plays by the greatest masters, and illustrated by numerous diagrams of original and remarkable positions, by Howard Staunton; $1,50.

The Book of Chess, containing the Elementary Principles of the Games, by Charles Kenny; 50 cents; jy7 FELTON, LAND & CO., 131 East Water st.

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Ap6i239dly

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Largest and Most Complete Assortment

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FURNITURE!

WEST OF NEW YORK!

At prices full

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS

Than any other house in this City or elsewhere.

PARTIES IN WANT OF FURNITURE

Will Protect their own Interests

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my28i60d1y MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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A. STRONACH,
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CORNER ERIE AND EAST WATER streets, near Walker's Point Bridge. Lumber and Timber for sale by the car load or cargo. Always on hand a large stock of joists, &c. Planing to order. Mills, Manistee, Mich. WM. T. THORP,
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Wood and Hay for the Million!!

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WOOD AND HAY MARKET.

No better Wood can be found, in any style, (out of uncut,) "dry as a bone," "sound as a nut," "straight as a rock," "clean as a rail!" Will sell Wood to peddlers at a price lower than they ever expected to buy.

Nefer Hay so good, "well, rather," "right as a dollar," "sweet as a rose!" Will sell to shippers and all others to their GREAT ADVANTAGE.

☞ Both Wood and Hay delivered at any part of the city at a moment's warning. Give us a trial is all we ask. my16i93d1y G. H. LAMBERTON.

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ONE MILLION FEET.

S. BATCHELDER,

MANUFACTURER OF NORWAY AND White Pine Timber, has established a yard on River St., foot of Marion, for the sale of Timber, Norway Pine Piles, and Spars. Bills of timber furnished to order. jy27i153d1y.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WISCONSIN.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES,

HOT AIR FURNACES,

HOLLOW WARE, HEATERS, ROOFING,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES,

Silver Plated and Brittania Ware.

Manufacturers of PLANISH, PLAIN & JAPAN

TIN WARE,

In any shape desired, and dealers in all kinds of

Household Furnishing Goods,

In their line. Special attention will be given to all kinds of

JOBBING, TIN ROOFING, and putting up of EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTOR PIPES.

Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper,

In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of

KEROSENE AND FLUID LAMPS,

KEROSENE OIL,

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID.

Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers hope for its continuance, and such an increase as the

BEST OF GOODS,

and the most faithful services will merit.

G. W. GOODRICH, S. S. JOHNSON.
Milwaukee, June 1853. je9i35-d1y

MANTLES,

WATER COOLERS,

GRATES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

CARLISLE & STAUGHTON'S,

SEAMAN'S BLOCK,

may23 HURON STREET.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, July 4th, 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

To-day, in compliance with the laws of our State, the various Incorporated Banks of Wisconsin make their semi-annual reports, and most of them also declare half-yearly dividends. The near approach of this occasion exercised an important influence on the money market last week, the banks limiting their discount business preparatory to making their reports. It occurs, fortunately, at a period when business of all kinds is slack, and when a stringency in the money market causes less inconvenience than probably at any other time during the season. The banks having made their reports, we may therefore look for an easier money market this week. Rates of exchange still remain as last noted, 2 per cent on New York, with a moderate supply. We understand that there is a movement on foot having in view a reduction of the price of exchange ½ per cent. The city bankers are to have a meeting on the 7th inst., to take some action in regard to the banks in the interior of the State that have not complied with the central redemption plan, when the subject of reducing the rates of exchange will be formally considered.

Gold is selling at 2 per cent premium. Nothing doing in land warrants. Brokes' rates for money range from 1 to 2 per cent a month, according to length of time, &c.

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following tables show the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the week ending Saturday, and thus for this season, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&M RR	199	9,145	250	1,257	61	70
By M&MinRR	630	3,510	1,324	35	47	....
By M&W RR	171	2,412	61	....	226	....
By M&H RR	126	339	402	....	....	....
Total	1,126	15,546	2,131	1,295	314	70
In 1858	6,393	151,096	42,705	1,000	317	....
Since Jan. 1	97,286	3,003,825	1,782,529	5,472	2,362	....
In 1858	98,251	1,971,355	262,929	28,044	50,263	....

Shipments.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
To Buffalo	6,501	1,750	15,000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	13,500	1,000	....	....	....
To Collingwood	1,970	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	20	1,000	....	....	....	....
Total	8,251	16,250	17,000	....	....	....
In 1858	6,739	149,295	....	....	....	....
Since Jan. 1	98,071	979,259	199,851	5,778	853	....
In 1858	125,500	1,004,014	188,275	....	5,015	....

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at this city, by railroads, for each week since the beginning of the year:

Week ending.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye bus.
Jan'y 3	3,547	25,588	1,791	1,762	4,636	741
do 10	2,953	45,225	9,883	3,256	5,265	625
do 22	2,126	55,518	19,373	3,064	9,329	281
do 29	2,527	54,356	12,978	2,306	2,676	75
Feb. 5	3,638	51,344	12,917	2,547	7,467	108
do 12	3,236	50,160	6,557	1,195	6,121	291
do 19	3,315	47,443	10,122	1,747	6,706	93
do 26	2,910	40,719	8,324	2,102	5,092	256
Mar. 5	3,099	49,229	6,867	3,564	5,707	866
do 12	1,590	26,708	4,578	4,022	4,183	670
do 19	1,169	18,221	3,893	693	1,546	182
do 26	1,106	9,555	1,670	1,945	549	191
Apr. 2	2,281	20,859	7,954	3,718	6,424	295
do 9	2,516	14,694	6,115	1,710	4,553	384
do 16	3,208	16,514	4,806	1,572	4,081	91
do 23	2,201	8,713	3,553	1,951	2,780	27
do 30	1,113	15,529	1,472	2,284	2,353	200
May 7	1,325	19,750	3,552	721	456	....
do 14	3,099	56,297	10,201	721	1,734	....
do 21	3,503	125,901	21,033	2,213	2,825	19
do 28	2,962	102,994	15,365	574	6,356	250
June 4	2,316	33,565	11,239	619	5,060	....
do 11	1,725	19,574	5,399	82	1,096	50
do 18	2,178	18,581	6,774	251	619	....
do 25	1,126	15,546	2,131	314	1,295	70

The following are the principle articles received and shipped by Lake during the week ending Saturday:

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Mdz, tons	250	Flour, bbls	8,251
Lumber, ft	1260,000	Flour, sacks	30
Timber, ut ft	36,000	Wheat, bus	16,250
Shingles	134,000	Oats, bus	17,000
Lath	249,000	Corn, bus	....
Coal, tons	1,375	Mdz, tons	....
Salt, bbls	1,980	Sundries, pkgs	192
Highwines, bbls	176	Salt, bbls	100
Leather, rolls	50	Wool, bales	65
Fish, bbls	9	Beer, ⅌ bbls	92
Wood, cords	200	Beer, ⅌ bbls	78
Cedar posts	500	Pork, ⅌ bbls	60
Empty bbls	100	Hides, bales	40
Wheat, bus	10,643	" green	60
Rye, bus	625	Cases	67
Potatoes, bus	915	Ginseng, lbs	61
White Lead, kegs	115	Potatoes, bus	200
Glue, kegs	562	Wine, cases	21
Fish, ⅌ bbls	20	Whisker, bbls	113
Coffee, sacks	45	Lime, bbls	12
Oil, bbls	41	Ore, bbls	6
Sugar, hhds	5	Chairs, doz	2
Hams	400	Bedsteads, doz	2
Stone, tons	20	Soap, boxes	6
Pails, doz	165	Oil casks	6
Cheese, lbs	15	Beef, bbls	2
Wool, bales	3	Horses	1
Peas, bbls	6	Corn	10
Bark, cords	52	Mules	2
		Buggies	1

By examining the tables which we present above it will be seen that the receipts of flour and wheat for the past six months amount—reducing flour to wheat—to 1,289,383, showing a deficit of *one million one hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels*, as compared with those for the first half of last year, the receipts of these two articles for that period amounting in the aggregate to 2,471,510 bushels.

Our shipments of flour and wheat for the past six months amount in the aggregate to 1,444,408 bushels, against 2,382,809 bushels for the corresponding period last year, showing a deficit of 937,651 bushels.

Receipts of breadstuffs being extremely light, there was but little business done in the produce market last week. The quotations of flour and wheat showed a decline nearly every day up to Friday, when the market took an upward turn under the influence of a slight improvement at the East, and closed at nearly the same figures for wheat ruling at the date of our last review, namely 92@93c for No. 1 spring, and $1,10@1,13 for extra club. Flour was quoted at $5,25@5,50 for country spring extra, indicating a decline of 25 to 50c, but at the close of the week it gained more firmness, and holders would not accede to the views of purchasers. The transactions in other articles for the week, which were small, will be found under the proper heading.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at this point for the month of June this year and last:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
June 1858	16,087	220,456	106,747	4,036	6,047	2,562
June 1859	5,229	90,259	33,627	11,017	923	163

Shipments.

June 1858	38,381	672,441	82,351	545	5,413	....
June 1859	35,729	220,015	52,904	764	42	....

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs for 24 hours ending at noon Saturday:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&M RR	109	....	....	....	....	....
By M&Min RR	101	60	54	....	....	....
By M&H RR	65	320	....	....	....	....
Total	166	1,115	54	....	....	....

Shipments.

To Buffalo	250	16,000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	39,500	1,000	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	20	1,000	....	....	....
To Collingwood	900	....	....	....	....
Total	1,170	14,500	17,200	....	....

The market on Saturday was very quiet and without essential change. A couple of car loads of No. 1 spring went at 92 to 93c, and a small quantity of extra club at $1,12½. Other articles unchanged with the exception of highwines, which advanced 1c, selling at 26½@27c.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road for June this year and last, were as follows:

	June, 1859.	June, 1858.
Freight	$20,449 45	13,060 09
Passengers	20,769 70	29,222 81
Mails	1,383 41	1,216 66
	$52,048 56	$103,099 56

The decrease for the month, as compared with last year, it will be seen, amounts to $51,011.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 1st.—Receipts 1,628 barrels flour, 7,190 bus wheat, 24,482 bus corn, 3 894 bus oats. Shipments: 226 bbls flour, 7,274 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn. The *Press & Tribune* of Saturday has the following review of the market for the previous day:

The wheat market was less active to-day, and prices under dull advices from Buffalo, declined 1@2c. About 38,000 bushels changed hands at $1,25¾ for No. 1 Red, 98@98c for standard spring, and 80c for No. 2 spring. Flour was dull and drooping. Corn was buoyant and active at an advance of 2@3c on yesterday's prices; but towards the close the market declined 1@1¾c. About 38,000 bus in all changed hands at 76@76¾c at 1st; and 72@73¾c for No. 2 in store. Oats were firm and in demand, with sales at 42c in store for No. 1 Rye and barley unchanged. Highwines inactive, but more firmly held. Wool active and buoyant. Sales of fleece were made at 30@40c. Hides firm and in good demand. Tallow very scarce. Potatoes in large supply and dull at a decline 5@10c.

Weekly Review of Milwaukee Markets.

Monday Morning, July 4, 1859.

FREIGHTS—There were no engagements entered into during the week except for a few thousand bbls of flour by propeller to Buffalo at the rate of 50c through to New York.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,326 bbls against 1,807 bbls for the week previous; shipments 3,351 bbls against 4,073 bbls for the week previous. The market had a downward tendency during the greater part of the week, and we note a nominal decline of 25 to 50c, with a very light busines. The market closed with more firmness on the strength of an improvement in New York. We note the following sales on 'Change since our last review:—Monday 50 bbls mixed country spring extra at $5,75 f. o. b.; 84 bbls do on Tuesday at $5,85 f. o. b.; Wednesday the market was dull at a nominal decline of 25c—spring extras quoted at $5,25@5,50, sellers unwilling to accede; Thursday 161 bbls good country extra at $5,50 f. o. b.; market firm on Friday, but no sales.

WHEAT—Receipts 15,546 bus against 21,589 bus for the previous week, and shipments 16,250 bus against 39,719 bus for the previous week. The characteristic feature of the market was extreme dullness, and up to Friday No. 1 spring declined 10 to 15c, when it recovered somewhat. The transactions of the week were confined to new receipts, which being light, the business done was trifling compared with the trade at this time last year. We note the dealings from day to day as follows:—*Monday*, the market declined 2 to 3c, with sales of 350 bus No. 1 95c, 500 bus do and 1,250 bus do at same figure, 300 bus uninspected, (better than extra No. 1) at $1,08, 1,000 bus extra club at $1,14, 700 bus do at $1,15. *Tuesday*, the market was quiet; sales 300 bus, 800 bus and 150 bus No. 1 spring at 95c, 427 bus extra No. 1 at $1,06, 198 bus do at $1,05, 800 bus do at $1,06, 300 bus extra at $1,12½, 200 bus very choice milling club at $1,25. *Wednesday*, there was another decline with the following sales—800 bus, uninspected No. 1 at 85c; 200 bush extra at $1,10; 800 bush do, at $1,12½, 625 bus do at $1,15. *Thursday*, sales 100 bus No. 1 at 90c, 800 bus extra club at $1,10, 300 bus do at $1,12½, 650 bus do at $1,13, 75 bus white winter $1,25. Sellers generally asked 93@95c for No. 1, but in the face of declining markets at the East, buyers did not exhibit any disposition to come up to these figures, and the market closed inactive. *Friday*, under the influence of an improvement in the New York flour market, No. 1 advanced 1 to 2c, but buyers were shy and not much disposed to purchase largely. The only sales on 'Change were 500 bush No. 1 at 92c, 940 bush do at 93c, 900 bus No 2 at 75c, 600 bus extra club at $1,10, 300 bus do at $1,12, 2 car loads Chicago stump tail at 68c. *Saturday*, the market was quiet but closed firm. Sales 500 bus No. 1 at 92c, 760 bus do at 93c, 3 bus extra club at $1,12¾, and 250 bus good white winter at $1,40.

OATS—Receipts 2,131 bus against 7,473 bus for the previous week. The market closed at an improvement of 2 to 3c, buyers paying 37 to 40c for ordinary to good qualities. Sales very light. Shipments 17,200 bus.—Market steady on Saturday with sales of 1,000 bus at 40c f. o. b.

CORN—Receipts 1,295 bus against 2,853 bus for the previous week. On Monday there was a decline of 2c—shelled selling at 66c—but towards the close of the week it improved, selling to store at 70 to 72c, and to retail dealers in small quantities at 75 to 75c. No demand for car. We heard of only one sale at 66c.

BARLEY—Very dull and no demand except for feed. Those who use it for that purpose will not pay more than 40 to 50c. Brewers not buying now.

RYE—A couple of very nice samples sold at $1,00 to $1,02½. A fair quotation for ordinary qualities would be about 97c to $1,00. Saturday another small lot of 190 bus sold at $1,00.

POTATOES—An increased supply, consequent upon the high prices ruling last week produced a decline, common to assorted selling at the end of the week at 75 to 85c, and choice neshannocks at 90 to 95c. Sales on Saturday of 65 bus good at 90c.

BUTTER—In fair supply and steady at 10@12½c for firkin, and 13@14c for fresh roll.

EGGS—Lower, selling at 11c in bbls.

SHIPS—Highwines advanced 1c on Saturday. Sales 25 bbls at 26½c and 20 bbls at 27c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was quiet. Prices remain firm, but have not altered. Quotations will be found under the head of our Prices Current.

WOOL—Receipts by Railroads 21,267 lbs and 67 hides. Price remain steady with a good demand for all that is coming in. The range in prices was about as follows:

Common domestic to unwashed fleece ..... 25@30c.
Unwashed to ¼ blood ..... 30@32c.
¼ " " ..... 33@36c.
⅜ " " ..... 35@36c.
¼ " " ..... 35@36c.
¼ full " ..... 36@40c.

Clean full blood fleece would probably go beyond those figures, but we have seen none such in market this season. The following sales have been reported during the week; they show considerable irregularity in prices, which is owing no doubt to the manner in which it was put up:—100 lbs ¾ blood at 37c, 200 lbs common unwashed at 32c, 50 lbs ¾ blood unwashed at 33c, 300 lbs do common to ¼ blood at 30c, 567 lbs common, ¾ and ¼ blood at an average of 33c, and 50 lbs ¾ blood at 38c, 100 lbs common at 32c, 100 lbs common at 26c, 100 lbs ¾ blood at 31c, 300 lbs ¾ blood at 37c, 50 lbs ¾ blood at 31c, 40 lbs ¾ to ¾ at 31½c, 100 lbs unwashed at 27c, 160 lbs common to ¼ blood at 30c, and 300 lbs ¾ blood at 35c. On Saturday there was quite an active market. Sales 120 lbs unwashed fleece at 25c, 570 lbs ¾ blood at 37c, 400 lbs mixed at an average of 30c, 200 lbs ¾ blood at 35c, 200 lbs good domestic fleece at 36@38c, 3,300 lbs ¾ blood at 39c.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, July 2—785 bus wheat, 372 lbs hides, 3 bbls flour, 4,915 lbs sunkries, 10 tons stone, 11 cattle, 2,250 lbs wool.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA R. R., July 2.—60 bus wheat, 51 do oats, 154 bus potatoes, 101 bbls flour, 19 kgs butter, 2,705 sacks wool, 2 cars stone, 7,600 lbs sunkries.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., June 29 to 30 inclusive.—65 bbls flour, 330 bus wheat, 65 bush potatoes, 4 bbls Eggs, 10,627 lbs sundries, 3,420 lbs rags, 3,465 lbs wool, 1 horse.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R. for the week ending Saturday.—171 bbls flour, 2,105 bush wheat, 61 bus oats, 29 bus potatoes, 216 bus barley, 18 bus beans, 4 bus grass seed, 10 head cattle, 11,604 lbs hides, 20 bbls eggs, 5,527 lbs butter, 6,165 do wool, 6,269 do rags, 12,015 do sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 2—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Steady and without change at $5@5,15 for common to good extra western; $5,25@6,50 do R. H. O. Rye flour—Dull at $3,50@4,00.

WHEAT—Very quiet and unchanged. Sales small at $1,25 for new amber Ga.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged. Sales trifling at 52@ 56c for mixed western.

BARLEY—Nominal.

RYE—Quiet.

PORK—Dull and nominal at $16@16,12 for new mess —$12,6@12,75 for prime.

BEEF—Steady.

BEEF HAMS—Dull.

CUT MEATS—Dull.

LARD—Steady. Sales 100 bbls at 11¾@11¾c.

BUTTER—Dull at 14@15c for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 9@9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 26½.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 2—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull, and ordinary super lake brands lower; sales 5000 bbls at 4,75@5,25 for same from Ont wheat; 5,500@5,75 for extra Wis; 6,00@7 Ex Wis; 7,25@8,50 double extra.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady. Sales 7,000 bus at 125c for red Ohio; 1,000 standard Chicago spring at 100c.

CORN—Nominal and trade easier.

OATS—Prices.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

RYE—Quiet at 80c.

PORK—Dull at 15,50.

WHISKY—25c.

CARGO FREIGHTS—5½c on corn, 9c on wheat, 13c on flour to N Y.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Wisconsin—J. Y. Central Line—J. A. Fairbanks, Agent, at M. & M. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY—Bremer & Co, 45 bbls sugar, 10 bbls molasses; Boynton & S, 5 bxs tobacco; Bradford Bros, 1 box glycerine; J Boston, 2 bbls tobacco; A B Blanchard, 125 boxes tobacco; H & Metcalf, 10 rolls leather; Blair & P, 5 pkgs ware; C & Gaylord, 20 bdls buckets, 2 bdls augers; 1 bx ware; 3 coils rope; M C Cook & Co, 1 box hooks; Fisher & Co, 10 coils rope; Brainard & Co, 4 boxes fish; 13 half-chests tea; C C Dewey, 5 crates crockery, 2 pkgs ware; D, S & Co, 15 boxes tobacco; Duckett & B, 150 pkgs ware; T Prentiss, 2 bxs books, 20 boxes goods; Empire Store, 1 bale goods; W & J G Plant, 20 bbls soap; C Bradley, 1 bbl ware, 2 boxes glass; Goodrich & J, 21 pkgs ware; Green & B, 2 bxs cases silver, 45 bxs glass; L C Hobart, 30 bbls tobacco; R N Hurd, 1 crate crockery, 6 bxs ware; H & Dodge, 1 case hard ware; Hewitt & Son, 2 pkgs ware; Hanford, H & co, 81 pkgs paper; J, B & Black, 50 boxes bitters, L & B, 5 bxs 8 lbs; M & N, 25 bx-kets and 10 box wine; Nazro & Co, 114 pkgs iron; Sexton, Bro & Co, 6 bales goods; W S Sinclair, 15 boxes cheese, 20 bbls d apples; J H Tesch, 50 pukages goods; Upson, 2 cases; Warren & H, 2 bbls sugar; H Wesle, 1 box; H Williams, 26 pkgs hh goods.

FOR THE COUNTRY—Wright & Paine, Madison, 18 pkgs tobacco, 1 chest tea, E S Barrows, Janesville, 2 coils rope; Caroline Morgan, Whitewater, 1 case, M C Smith & Co, Janesville, 1 bale goods; C S & S, Whitewater, 1 bx ware; S H Fox, Madison, 50 bbls salt; Prescott & Brown, Baraboo, 1 roll carpet; Mrs C Beacon, Beaver Dam, 1 bx; Drummond & Co, Fond du Lac; J G Hatch, Oshkosh, 1 bx goods; A M Kimball, Pine River, 25 pkgs h ware, 3 bdls furs, 200 bbls salt; Sopple, La Crosse, 6 pkgs h ware; J L Newman Co, 25 do, Anthony, Min., 1 bx goods; Will Beasley, 1 case hats; A M Skeer, Bloom, 2 pkgs sundries, &c; N H Wood & Co, Pacific, 16 pkgs goods; W H Weed, Oshkosh, 2 pkgs coffee, 4 bbls sugar.

Per Propeller Fountain City—Collingwood Line—J. Dousman & Co., Agents.

FOR THE CITY.—W Patton, 1 horse, 2 trunks, satchel; A S & S Whitney, 4 cases boots & shoes.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—C & Farrington, 81 Paul, 93 chests tea, 1 case tobacco; Lewis & Ward, Portage, 1 bbl sugar, 2 bbls syrup, 1 bf bbl currants, 2 bags coffee, 1 bx tobacco, 1 bx fish, McIntyre & S, Red Wing, 1 bbl, 2 cask crockery; 1 bx glass.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 2, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven, 18 tons mdze, 5 casks liquor, 262 pkgs sundries.
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 35 boxes lemons, 140 kegs nails, 31 hogsheads sugar, 45 pkgs sundries, 23 pass.
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers.
Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven, 70 bags peltunes.
Propeller Fountain City, Peck, Collingwood, 4 cases shoes, 2 casks crockery, 1 box looking glasses, 91 chests tea, 1 hogshead sugar.
Schooner St. Paul, Rodee, Presque Isle, 370 tons coal.
Schooner Sacramento, Perdunnd, Manistee, 70,000 feet lumber.
Schooner Stella, Smith, Two Rivers, 70,000 feet of lumber, 140,000 shingles, 35,000 lath, 32 bundles chair stuffs.
Schooner Norway, Johnson, Menomonee, 140,000 feet lumber.
Schooner George Barber, Nelson, Manistee, 90,000 feet lumber, 9 pass.
Schooner Free Democrat, Gilmore, Nord Bay, 55 bbls fish, 18 cords bolts, 7,000 feet lumber, 35,000 shingles.

CLEARED.

Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven.
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 5 tons mdze, 80 bags potash, 100 boxes soap, 27 bbls vinegar, 45 half bbls beer, 47 quarter do, 95 pkgs sundries.
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 70 bbls flour, 14 bbls and casks liquors, 58 bags corn, 7 bbls and 92 pkgs sundries.
Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven.
Propeller Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 900 bbls flour, 65 bales goods.
Propeller Buckeye, Rossman, Ogdensburgh, 20 bbls flour, 1,000 bus wheat.
Schooner G. D. Norris, Carroll, Oswego, 13,500 bushels wheat.
Schooner White Squall, Leonard, Buffalo, 260 bbls flour, 16,000 bus oats.
Schooner Norway, Johnson, Menomonee.
Schooner Zadock Pratt, Thomas, East Saginaw.
Schooner Vorstown, Lacy, Marquette.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT BY THIS road to all points on the Mississippi River, during river navigation, will be as low as by any other route.

DUBUQUE AND ST. LOUIS FREIGHTS,

Forwarded QUICK as and CHEAPER than by any other route.

WILLIAM H. DANA, Agent.
mar31i69dam

FENCING FOR FARMERS
—AT—
Stronach's Lumber Yard
CORNER ERIE & EAST WATER STS.,
Near Walker's Point Bridge.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND TIMBER kept in Stock, and Farmers' Produce taken in Exchange at the Market prices.

Dealers can be supplied by the single Car Load, or by the Cargo.

WM. E. HIGBY, Agent.
Mills, Manistee, Mich. Residence Stimson's Hotel.
Je4827w6m

Who wants a Home?

FOR SALE, FOUR IMPROVED FARMS, containing 600 acres first rate land, with living water, timber, meadow, and tillage, houses and other buildings, in good neighborhood, one mile from a Catholic church, meeting house, school and mills, and 6 miles from Mazeppa, on the La Crosse Railway; will be sold for cash at from $4 to $8 per acre, or time will be given. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to Wm. Lever, or Joseph Langworthy, Mazeppa.
mar21h95w3m

Milwaukee Wholesale Prices Current

MONEY—RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On New York, par@		1½@1¾	⅜ c. d
do 10	selling, for currency	½	do do
do do	do Exchange	Par@¼	do do
do do	do Gold	¼	do do
On Boston, do	currency	½	do do
On Philadelphia, do	do	½	do do
On Baltimore, do	do	½	do do
On St Louis, buying	do	¾@1	do do
do do	selling	do	do do
On Cincinnati, buying	do	½	do do
do do	selling	¾	do do
On London, do	4 to 4 days		9.70
do do	10 days		9.70
On Paris, francs			5.20
On Amsterdam, guilders			40
On Frankfort, do			41
On Berlin, thalers			70
On Cologne, do			70
On Hamburg, marks banco			35
Gold, buying		1 @1¼	⅜ c. d
do selling		2 do	do

ASHES.

Pearls	12½@13c	Muscovado	4@4½c
Pearls	12½@13c	Muscovado	4@4½c
Black Salts	2½@3	Sugar House	3@3½c
		Drips	2@2½c

MOLASSES.

Sugar House	25c	Syrup, Cardenas	30c
Common Molasses	20@22c		

RAGS.

Manchester	2½	Mixed, in bags	2½
Lewiston	2½	Mixed, in bags	2½
Black Mills, ½	2½	Mixed, in bags	2½
do ¼	2½	Mixed, in bags	2½
Galicia	2½	Cut, ⅌ cwt	1.00@2.75
		Mixed	1.00@2.50

CANDLES.

Mould	12@12½c	Wicking	3@4c
Sperm	40@42c		

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits Turpentine	31@32c	Rosin, ⅌ bbl	1.50
Oil	1.75@1.80	Tar	4.00
Linseed	57@60c	Pitch	4.00
Sperm	45@50c		

COAL.

Retail Yard Rates.			
Pittsburg, ⅌ ton	6.00	Hard	6.00
Blossburg	5.00	Hard	6.00
Shamokin	5.00	Hard	6.00
Erie	5.00	Hard	6.00
Bear Hill	5.00	Hard	6.00
Cumberland, Md's	5.00	Hard	6.00
Lackawana	5.00		
Lehigh	10.00		
Schuylkill, egg	8.00	Hard	6.00

COFFEE.

St. Domingo	11@11½c	Rio	11@11½c
Laguayra	11@11½c	Para (Cabello)	11@11½c
Maracaibo	11@11½c	Java	11@11½c
Rio	11@11½c	Mocha	11@11½c
Java	12@13c	Ground	11@11½c
Mocha	12@13c	Machine, No. 1	10@10½c

COOPERAGE.

Flour & Butts, ⅌ 2	70@75c	Nests, 6	1.75
Barrels	42@45c	Hogsheads	1.25
Half bbls	25@30c	Elephant	2.10

PAINTS, &c.

Chrome Green, dry, No. 1			9@9½c
"	"	No. 2	8@8½c
"	"	No. 3	7@7½c
"	Yellow, dry	No. 1	9@9½c
"	"	No. 2	8@8½c
Chalk, white			2@2½c
"	red		1½@2c
Glue, furniture, No. 1			20@22c
"	"	No. 2	16@18c
"	"	No. 3	12@14c
Putty, in bladders			3@3½c
" bulk, in casks			2½@3c
Red Lead, dry			8@9c
" ground in oil			9@10c
Turpentine, in bbls			45@50c
Stone Paint, ⅌ [illegible]			2½@3c
Vandyke, Brown			12@15c
Venetian Red, Am			2½@3c
" English			3@3½c
Vermilion, Am., No. 1			25@30c
" " No. 2			20@25c
Whiting, Spanish			1½@1¾c
White Lead, pure in oil			
" " ground			12½@15c
" pure dry			12½@15c
Zinc " in oil			12½@15c
Zinc " dry			8c
Zinc, French			11@12c

PLASTER.

Land, ⅌ bbl			1.30
Stucco, ⅌ bbl			
do New York			
do Hamilton			2.00
Cement, Rosendale			

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl			12.00
Pork, prime			
do mess			16.00@18.00
do clear			15.00@16.00
Lard, ⅌ lb			12@12½c
Hams, city cured			12@12½c
" sugar			12@12½c
Shoulders, smoked			7@8c
Cheese, fair to prime			8@10c
Butter, ordinary			10@12c
" common			12@14c
Eggs, ⅌ dozen			11@12c
Dried Beef			12@14c

NUTS.

Almonds, Ivica, ⅌ lb			20@22c
do paper shell			25@30c
Brazil Nuts			12@12½c
Filberts, ⅌ lb			12@12½c
Walnuts			12@12½c
Soft Shells			12@12½c
Pecans, ⅌ lb			12@12½c
Chestnuts			12@12½c

OILS.

Castor, E. I. pure, ⅌ gal			1.75@2.00
Lard, No. 1			1.00
Extra			1.10
Linseed, raw			56@58c
" boiled			60@62c
Olive, pure			1.75@2.00
Whale, winter			1.00
" spring			1.00
Neatsfoot			1.00
Lubricating			50@75c
Tanners' Oil			50c

SEEDS.

Timothy, ⅌ bbl			1.90@1.75
Clover			6.00@6.50
Flax			2.00@1.50
Red Top			1.00

SNUFF.

Macaboy			22@25c
" bergamot			25@30c
Rappee			16@18c
Scotch, in bladders			20@22c
Highland, 1st quality			20@22c

SOAP.

Palm, ⅌ lb			8c
Castile			10@12c
Olive			8@9c
Extra Family			9@10c
Chemical			7@8c
Cincinnati, No. 1			7@8c
" No. 2			6@7c
Marseilles Castile			11@12c

SUGARS.

Common to fair			6½@7½c
Good to Prime			8@8½c
Crushed, do			11@11½c
do do (C)			10½c
Powdered, do			10½c
do do (C)			10c
Loaf White (C)			12½c
Loaf White (C)			12½c
Red Yellow (C)			9½c
Red Yellow (A)			9½c

SPIRITS.

Alcohol, ⅌ gal			1.75@1.80
Brandy			1.75@2.00
Burning Fluid			1.00@1.10
Camphene			70@75c
Gin, Holland			1.00@1.10
Whiskey			22@23c

SPICES.

Cassia, ⅌ lb			35@37½c
Ground			37½@40c
Allspice, ⅌ lb			12½@15c
Ground			14@16c
Cloves			25@30c
Ginger, ground			12@15c
Mace			1.00@1.25
Mustard, in cans			25@30c
French			28@30c
Nutmegs			75@1.00
Pepper, black			12½@15c
ground			12½@15c
Pepper Sauce, ⅌ doz			1.25@1.50
Saltpetre			9@10c
Zinc, No. 1, in oil			12½@15c
Zinc, French			11@12c

STEEL.

American Spring			7c
English			10c
American Plow			7½@8c
Cast, round			14@16c
square and oct			16@20c
" hexagon			18@20c
German			13@15c
Steel Springs			17½@22c

TEA.

Young Hyson			32@75c
Black Oolong			32@60c
Gunpowder			45@60c
Imperial			35@60c

TOBACCO.